

Biennial State Land Acquisition Performance Monitoring Report 2018

HABITAT AND RECREATION LANDS COORDINATING GROUP



Washington
Department of
**FISH and
WILDLIFE**



WASHINGTON STATE
Recreation and
Conservation Office



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INTRODUCTION

State Habitat and Recreation Land Acquisitions

The percentage of public, natural resource lands owned by Washington State accounts for 9 percent of all lands in the state, according to a 2015 study of the economic impact of public lands by the Joint Legislative Audit and Review Committee. These natural resource lands include those used for recreation and habitat and as trust land.

State agencies buy land to protect important state resources such as habitat for threatened and endangered species and outdoor recreation opportunities. As population increases, so does the need to preserve the land and its resources for future generations. These lands can serve multiple state objectives, such as protecting habitat and supporting working farms.

State habitat and recreation land acquisitions are strategic and flexible. They are strategic because each acquisition must meet priorities identified in an agency's plan to compete for grants. They also must meet detailed grant program evaluation criteria. These state agency and grant program priorities ensure that the best state habitat and recreation lands are acquired.

State agencies must be flexible because the purchases are from willing sellers. Landowners may have a variety of motivations for selling, including price and a desire to protect the land into the future. Agencies have some tools to make purchase offers more desirable, such as purchasing conservation easements that allow the seller to remain on the property or to continue using the land for farming or ranching. Some constraints limit agencies' flexibility, such as the law against offering more than fair market value.

With an increasing demand for public accountability, it is more important than ever to ensure that each project is the best investment of limited public resources. The public wants information that helps decide whether it's a good investment, including information about how purchased land will be maintained over time. While acquisitions and land management are budgeted separately, there is increasing demand to understand how the capital investment in buying the land relates to the impact on the operating budget for managing the land.

Open, visible, acquisition processes help make strong public investments. As agencies work to protect natural resources under increased scrutiny, transparent land transactions help inform local and state decision-makers.

Habitat and Recreation Lands Coordinating Group

The Legislature created the Habitat and Recreation Lands Coordinating Group in 2007 to improve the visibility and coordination of state habitat and recreation land acquisitions. The Legislature wanted to see better coordination by state agencies with the goal of working toward a statewide strategy for land acquisitions. Local governments and citizens wanted more information about state projects in their areas.

The lands group is comprised of representatives from the following state agencies:

- Conservation Commission
- Department of Ecology
- Department of Fish and Wildlife
- Department of Natural Resources
- Department of Transportation
- Puget Sound Partnership
- Recreation and Conservation Office
- State Parks and Recreation Commission

The lands group also includes representatives of nonprofit organizations, local governments, the Legislature, private interests, and others.

The Washington State Recreation and Conservation Office (RCO) provides staff support and hosts the lands group's Web site at <https://www.rco.wa.gov/boards/hrlcg.shtml>.

The lands group has created a structure for improving the visibility and coordination of state land acquisitions. It has three components:

- The **Annual State Land Acquisition Coordinating Forum** brings together state agencies, local governments, non-government organizations, landowners, tribes, and citizens to learn about and share ideas on proposals for state habitat and recreation land purchases and disposals.
- The **Biennial State Land Acquisition Forecast Report** gives information about the state land purchases and disposals that are being planned around the state.
- The **Biennial State Land Acquisition Performance Monitoring Report** shows whether state agencies achieved their initial project objectives.

BACKGROUND

Biennial State Land Acquisition Performance Monitoring Report

This is the fourth *Biennial State Land Acquisition Performance Monitoring Report*. Its goal is to monitor the success of state habitat and recreation land acquisitions by examining whether state agencies achieved their acquisition objectives. Data from the report can be used to identify strengths and weaknesses in state acquisition processes and to inform decisions made by state agencies, the Legislature, local governments, and others.

The focus is on land acquired by the Department of Fish and Wildlife, Department of Natural Resources, and the State Parks and Recreation Commission. The report does not focus on lands purchased primarily for non-habitat or non-recreation purposes, such as infrastructure or state-owned trust lands.

To enhance the way information on land acquisition can be understood and tracked over time, the monitoring report format has been changed from text-based to spreadsheet. The new format will enable readers to see what proposed land acquisitions and disposals have occurred and the reasons why the proposals did or did not come to fruition.

State Agency Profiles

This section describes the habitat and recreation land acquisition missions and processes of the Department of Fish and Wildlife, Department of Natural Resources, and State Parks and Recreation Commission.

State agency acquisition goals are based on recreation and conservation needs expressed by the public, and on state and federal legal requirements to provide recreational opportunities and protect threatened and endangered wildlife. Each agency has distinct missions directed by legislation designed to meet those needs. Agency acquisition plans establish criteria for identifying priority purchases that will best fulfill the agency mission, and processes for pursuing the priorities.

Department of Fish and Wildlife

Missions

The Department of Fish and Wildlife has dual mandates to protect hunting and fishing opportunities and to protect fish and wildlife. The agency is charged with sustaining all wildlife species other than plants, including invertebrates, fish and marine invertebrates, amphibians and reptiles, and birds and mammals. The agency has authority to acquire critical habitat lands to fulfill its missions.

The 2011 Department of Fish and Wildlife strategic plan includes the following principles for land management:

- Conserve and restore biodiversity.
- Ensure the health of our ecosystems.
- Ensure sustainable social and economic utilization of Washington's fish, wildlife habitat, and natural resources.

Plan

The intent of the Lands 20/20 policy is to ensure that future land acquisitions are consistent with the agency's mission statement: Preserve, protect and perpetuate fish, wildlife, and ecosystems while providing sustainable fish and wildlife recreational and commercial opportunities.

In addition, land acquisition projects are to be consistent with the Conservation Initiative Strategic Acquisition Priorities and evaluated through the Lands 20/20 process, which provides more detail for implementing foundational values.

Department Acquisition Principles

- Optimize, pursue, and use partnerships to identify and prioritize land acquisitions, nurture collaborative support, and leverage capacity.
Evaluate whether acquisition is the best conservation alternative to achieve the desired result. Evaluate alternative tools before acquisition (e.g. incentives, different land stewardship by current owner, or education). If acquisition is the best alternative, then evaluate options to acquire the real property interests (e.g. easement, fee title, donation, exchange).
- Pursue lands that provide long-term opportunities for public recreation or that create access to existing public land.
- Pursue lands that will provide long-term ecological value in light of climate change impacts, such as sea level rise and possible range shifts.

- Place a higher value on acquisitions that create blocks of ownership that increase function, value, and resiliency to disturbance and make management more efficient.
- As we move, spatially, further away from existing public holdings, particularly with smaller tracts, pursue easements or other non-fee title protection.
- Prioritize lands that are ecologically or socially important and that are at risk to loss in the near-term.

Land Acquisition Process

The department assesses species and landscape conservation needs using species recovery and management plans, habitat conservation plans, biodiversity conservation framework, habitat connectivity analyses, and other data.

Based on the information above, department staff and conservation partners identify potential conservation sites within a geographic envelope. Internal policy and the Lands Evaluation Tool screen projects for grant categories.

The agency evaluates compatibility with statewide and regional conservation initiatives including the Governor's priorities and multi-state, federal, city, county, and non-government organization initiatives.

Staff applies for grants and when awarded, works with willing sellers to acquire conservation easements and fee interest.

Department of Natural Resources

Missions

Habitat and recreation lands purchased by the Department of Natural Resources are managed by the Natural Areas Program. The primary mission of the Natural Areas Program is to protect outstanding examples of the state's biodiversity. The program manages land under two natural area designations: Natural Area Preserve and Natural Resources Conservation Area. Some sites are given dual designations to provide for low impact public access while providing greater protection for sensitive features.

Natural Area Preserves protect rare plant and animal populations and ecosystems that are rare or that are representative of healthy, functioning native habitat. The preserves contain some of the most uncommon and sensitive plant and animal communities native to Washington, including several species that are found nowhere else in the world. Some preserves also include intact ecosystems that can be used as reference sites of natural ecological function. While public access to Natural Area Preserves generally is limited to research and education, low-impact

recreation is allowed in appropriate areas on some sites.

The Natural Resources Conservation Areas are similar to Natural Area Preserves, with important distinctions. The conservation areas have a broader mission by including as priorities, lands with outstanding natural scenic values, geological or archaeological significance, or environmentally significant sites under threat of conversion to other uses. Natural Resources Conservation Areas provide opportunities for low impact recreation.

Plan

Washington's *Natural Heritage Plan* establishes the criteria for natural area selection and the approval process. The plan lists the statewide conservation priorities for ecosystems and rare species, which are established by the Natural Heritage Program in consultation with others. The conservation priorities listed in the plan drive the selection of areas for Natural Area Preserve or Natural Resources Conservation Area designation or a combination of the two.

Land Acquisition Process

Natural area boundaries initially are identified by scientists in the department's

Natural Heritage Program and Natural Areas Program, primarily based on an assessment of the protection needs of the particular features (species and/or ecosystems) for which the natural area has been identified. Potential natural areas (and expansions of existing natural areas) are presented to the Natural Heritage Advisory Council. Upon approval by the council, proposed sites go through a public process including informational meetings, opportunities for landowners to meet with scientists and land managers, and a public hearing. Some Natural Resources Conservation Areas are designated by the department without review by the council. The recommendation from the Natural Heritage Advisory Council and information from the public hearing are forwarded to the Commissioner of Public Lands. The commissioner establishes the boundary within which department staff is then authorized to pursue acquisition.

Staff identifies potential funding sources and works with willing landowners.

State Parks and Recreation Commission

Mission

The State Parks and Recreation Commission mission focuses on managing how people

interact with natural, historic, and developed landscapes.

State Parks acquires land to protect and manage natural resources that are important for people.

State Parks additionally acquires lands within and adjacent to existing state parks to provide new or improved recreational opportunities to the public.

Plan

Property acquisitions are prioritized through the Classification and Management Planning or CAMP process. Once prioritized, the commission adopts a biennial listing of priorities through the adoption of the agency's capital budget. The majority of funding used in acquiring new land is provided by grants managed through RCO or through a variety of other grant sources.

Land Acquisition Process

Properties are acquired from willing sellers after appraisal, in accordance with the priority rankings as provided through the CAMP process. State Parks occasionally acquires new lands through land exchanges, donations, or property transfers from other forms of government.

State Agency Acquisition Priorities

Department of Fish and Wildlife	Department of Natural Resources	State Parks and Recreation Commission
<p>Natural Area Preserves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative examples of highest quality native ecosystems • Populations of endangered, threatened, sensitive, rare, or diminishing animal species 	<p>Natural Area Preserves</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Representative examples of highest quality native ecosystems • Rare or diminishing plant or animal populations 	<p>Natural Area Preserves</p> <p>Representative examples of highest quality native ecosystems</p>
<p>Wildlife Areas</p> <p><u>Objective:</u> Focus on lands that are necessary to recover, maintain, or enhance the integrity of priority species, habitats, and ecosystems.</p> <p><u>Criteria:</u> Priority species, habitat values, biodiversity, appropriate and accessible recreation, research and education, economics, fiscal accountability, stewardship, partnership, and citizen involvement.</p>	<p>Natural Resources Conservation Areas</p> <p><u>Objective:</u> Areas with high priority for conservation, natural systems, wildlife, and low-impact public use values</p> <p><u>Criteria:</u> Flora, fauna, geological, archaeological, scenic or similar features; native ecological communities; connectivity between protected areas; protection of Natural Area Preserves core area; and opportunities for low impact public use</p>	<p>Classification and Management Planning (CAMP)</p> <p><u>Includes:</u> Natural Area Preserves, Natural Areas, Natural Forest Areas, Resource Recreation Areas, Recreation Areas, and Heritage Areas.</p> <p><u>Objective:</u> Protect a view shed or for stewardship of natural and cultural resources.</p> <p><u>Criteria:</u> Significance, popularity, experiences, uniqueness, flora and fauna, scenery size, condition, and revenue.</p>
<p>Recreation Lands</p> <p><u>Objective:</u> Acquire property to provide fish- and wildlife-related recreational opportunities for the public and for department administrative support.</p> <p><u>Criteria:</u> Need, site suitability and design, diversity and compatibility, performance measures, public benefit, and population proximity.</p>	<p>Recreation Lands</p> <p><u>Objective:</u> The Department of Natural Resources does not buy land primarily for recreation purposes.</p>	<p>Recreation Lands</p> <p><u>Objective:</u> Acquire parkland for outdoor recreational opportunities for the public.</p> <p><u>Criteria:</u> Significance, popularity, experiences, uniqueness, flora and fauna, scenery size, condition, and revenue</p>

State Acquisition Practices

State land acquisition practices are guided by the statutes, rules, and policies of the agencies and the grant programs. The best practices are those that ensure the best public investment through public outreach and open grant competitions while also giving agencies flexibility to negotiate with willing landowners.

Agencies use a variety of mechanisms to purchase priority habitat and recreation lands, including fee simple, conservation easements, and leasehold interests.

Conservation easements are used to place restrictions on how the land is used while allowing the landowner to continue holding title to the land. All purchases are from willing sellers, and a seller may prefer one mechanism over another.

When an agency cannot predict whether a landowner will be willing to sell a particular parcel, the agency may apply for a grant by identifying a project area with a number of potential high priority parcels, intending to purchase only some of them. This strategy is designed to give clarity to elected officials, the public, grant evaluation teams, and the funding board about which properties are intended to be purchased, while giving agencies flexibility to acquire

viable, high-priority lands. Sometimes agencies do not identify a specific site in order to comply with a landowner's desire to protect his or her privacy.

When a project is evaluated and approved for a grant, the cost of the project is based on a best estimate. This is because agencies do not have appropriated funding to conduct appraisals. Most grant funding precludes reimbursement for work performed in advance of a signed grant agreement. Appraisals generally take place once grant funding is approved.

Negotiations with the landowner can be challenging and lengthy because the agency's offer to buy may be less desirable than a private buyer's offer. The seller may not want to wait for a year or more for the agency to secure grant funding and may expect an offer above fair market value. Agencies cannot offer more than appraised value except under rare circumstances, and they are required to offer no less than appraised value (Title 8 Revised Code of Washington).

In the case of the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, if an agency is unable to use the grant in the identified project area, the money may be returned to the grant program to be applied to the next

alternate on the ranked project list or, at the agency's request, the grant may be amended to change the location of the project.

Agencies typically expect to complete the acquisition within 2 years of funding approval. However, the time it takes to complete an acquisition can vary based on several factors, including unpredictable negotiations with the seller.

Funding for State Acquisitions

State agencies purchase habitat and recreation lands using a variety of funding sources, including state and federal grants. Major state grant programs include the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program, Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account, and Salmon Recovery Funding Board programs. Major federal grant programs include the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service Section 6, National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Act, North American Wetlands Conservation Act, Coastal and Estuarine Lands Conservation Program, and Land and Water Conservation Fund.

Grant program priorities are established in statute. A state agency requests funding based on how well the project meets the grant program priorities. For example, an agency may request funding through the Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program's Urban Wildlife Habitat Category to acquire wildlife habitat close to an urban growth area. Or, an agency may request Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account funds to buy aquatic lands for public purposes, such as providing or improving public access to aquatic lands.

Through an open, competitive evaluation process, the agency must show how well the proposed project meets specific criteria. The agency must show, for example, how well the project is coordinated with other state or local plans, whether it is a regional priority, and how it fits with the broader landscape or watershed.

Grant programs are competitive and managed to ensure the projects that best meet the program objectives get funding priority. State grant programs use citizen evaluation committees made up of experts in recreation and conservation issues. The evaluation committees score projects based on criteria established by the funding board and submit ranked lists to the funding board for consideration. For most state

Example

Critical Habitat Category Evaluation Summary		
Criteria	Evaluation Elements	Possible Points
Project Information	Locate the project on statewide, vicinity, and site maps. Brief summary of the project goals and objectives.	Not scored
Ecological and Biological Characteristics	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The bigger picture Uniqueness and significance of the site Statewide significance Fish and wildlife species or communities Quality of habitat 	20
Species and Communities with Special Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Threat to species or communities Importance of acquisitions Ecological roles Taxonomic distinctness Rarity 	10
Manageability and Viability	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Immediacy of threat to site Consideration of a conservation easement Long-term viability Enhancement of existing protected land Ongoing stewardship Livestock grazing 	15
Public Benefit and Community Support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community support Educational and/or scientific value 	5
Multiple Benefits	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Recreation uses Resource uses and management practices 	3
Total Possible Points		53

agency acquisition grants, the funding board submits a prioritized list of projects to the Governor and Legislature for approval.

Most state habitat and recreation land acquisition grant programs are on a biennial cycle that coincides with the biennial state capital budget cycle. State grants are typically approved about a year after the agency applies for a grant.

Major Funding Sources for State Land Acquisitions

Grant Program	Fund Source	Administering Agency	Eligible Receiving Agencies	Purpose
Washington Wildlife and Recreation Program	State bonds	Recreation and Conservation Office	Department of Enterprise Services Department of Fish and Wildlife Department of Natural Resources State Conservation Commission State Parks and Recreation Commission	Habitat, ecosystem, and species conservation; farmland preservation; riparian protection; and outdoor recreation
Aquatic Lands Enhancement Account	Aquatic land leases	Recreation and Conservation Office	Department of Ecology Department of Fish and Wildlife Department of Natural Resources State Parks and Recreation Commission	Shoreline preservation and public access enhancement
Salmon Recovery Funding Board	State bonds, Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund	Recreation and Conservation Office	Department of Fish and Wildlife Department of Natural Resources State Parks and Recreation Commission	Salmon recovery
Land and Water Conservation Fund	Federal offshore oil and gas resources	Recreation and Conservation Office	Department of Fish and Wildlife Department of Natural Resources State Parks and Recreation Commission	Public outdoor recreation and conservation
National Coastal Wetlands Conservation Act	Taxes on fishing equipment, motorboat, and small engine fuel	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Department of Ecology Department of Fish and Wildlife Department of Natural Resources State Parks and Recreation Commission	Coastal wetlands acquisition or restoration
Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program	Appropriated by Congress annually	National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's Ocean Coastal Resource Management to Department of Ecology	Department of Ecology (Padilla Bay) Department of Fish and Wildlife Department of Natural Resources State Parks and Recreation Commission	Coastal and estuarine land protection
Cooperative Endangered Species Conservation Fund (Endangered Species Act)	Appropriated by Congress each year	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Department of Fish and Wildlife Department of Natural Resources	Habitat conservation on non-federal lands
Northwest American Wetlands Conservation Act	Appropriated by Congress each year	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service	Department of Fish and Wildlife Department of Natural Resources	Wetlands conservation for migratory wildlife

PROJECTS MONITORED FOR PERFORMANCE (2013-2015)

Projects Monitored for Performance

This section summarizes data from state habitat and recreation land acquisition projects proposed for funding in the 2013-2015 biennium. Project details were provided by the purchasing agency.

This section compares each project from when it was awarded a grant to its status in 2015. This section compares project information such as number of acres, project cost, location, acquisition type, and estimated future costs (where the agency had data to provide).

For some of the projects, the land has not yet been purchased and the grants are not closed. For these projects, the data shown are not final; final data will be available after this report is published.

For additional project details, including a location map of the project, please refer to the [2012 Biennial State Land Acquisition Forecast Report](#).

How to Read the Data

Agency—State agency responsible for the acquisition or disposal.

County—County in which the project is located.

Project Name—Name of the project.

Acres Proposed—Number of acres that the agency agreed to purchase with state grant. Does not include acres proposed to be purchased with other funds unless indicated.

Acres Acquired—Number of acres acquired with state grant as of December 2015. Does not include acres acquired with other funds unless indicated.

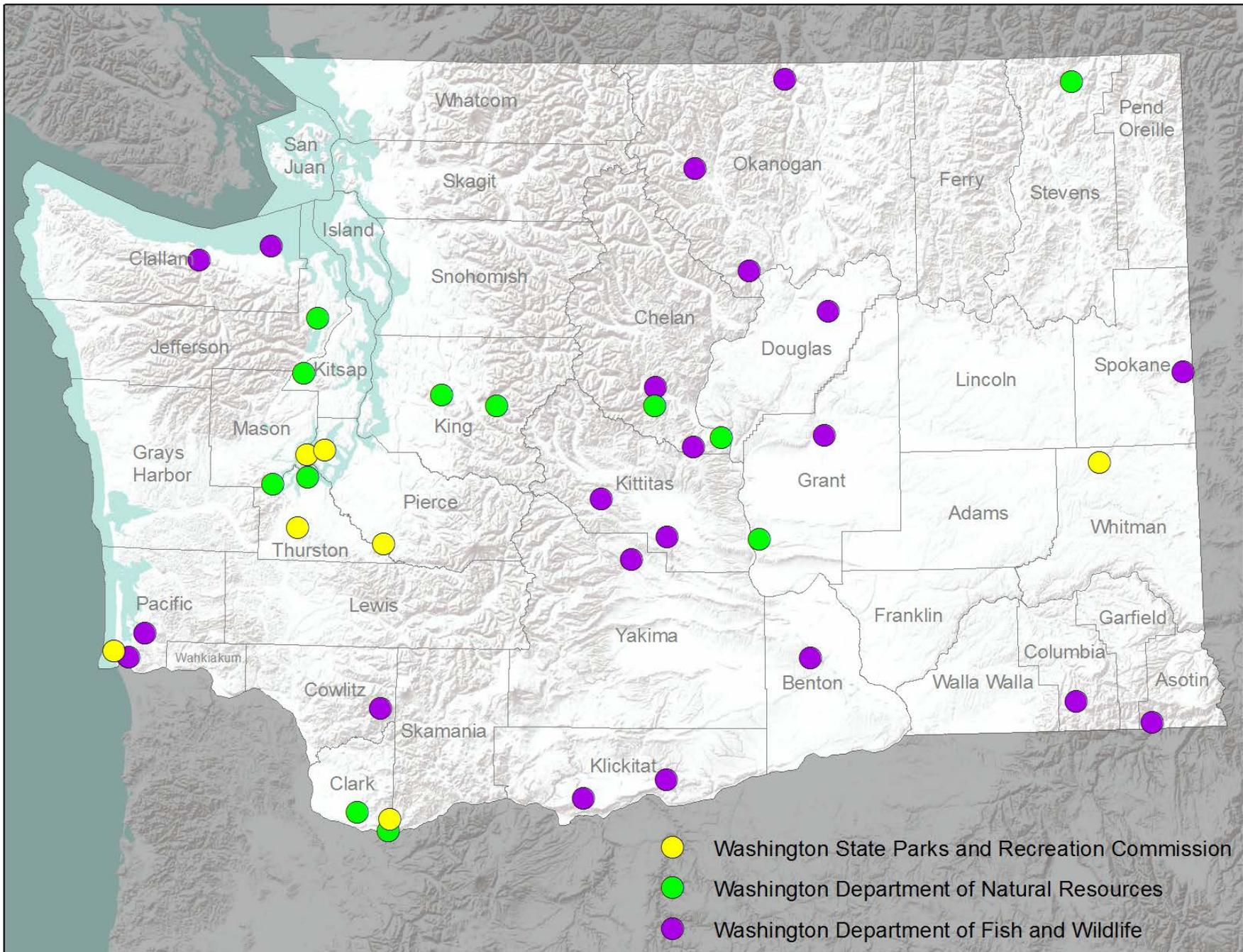
Acquisition Year—Closing year of completed acquisition. If multiple properties were purchased as part of the project, then the final purchase year is reported.

Type of Acquisition—Type of real property interest that was transferred. May indicate fee simple, conservation easement, or leasehold interest.

Acquisition Cost—Amount of the state grant award and grant recipient match.

Estimated Annual Future Costs—Amount the agency estimates that the acquisition will cost to operate or maintain in future. Costs can include Payment In-Lieu of Taxes, annual operation and maintenance, future development costs, and others.

Comments—General information about what actually happened with the project and the acquisition process.



Summary by Agency

The following table summarizes, by state agency, how state habitat and recreation acquisitions compare with their proposals.

Agency	Acres Proposed	Acres Acquired	Acquisition Cost	Estimated Annual Future Costs
Department of Fish and Wildlife	50,596.5	16,982	\$17,186,169	\$123,650
Department of Natural Resources	7,408.3	794.2	\$5,962,933	\$12,920
State Parks and Recreation Commission	798.6	472.4	\$4,926,040	\$185,000
State Conservation Commission	4,516	0	0	0
Total	63,319.4	18,248.6	\$28,075,142	\$321,570

Summary by County

Agency	Project Name	Acres Proposed	Acres Acquired	Type of Acquisition	Acquisition Cost	Estimated Annual Future Costs	Comments ¹
Asotin County							
Department of Fish and Wildlife	Mountain View, 4-O Ranch	5,020	4,645	Fee Title	\$8,506,779	\$6,000	
Benton County							
Department of Fish and Wildlife	Rattlesnake Mountain	7,000	0				Other—Sold to another buyer
Chelan County							
Department of Natural Resources	Camas Meadows Natural Area Preserve	171	30.55	Fee title	\$946,510	\$310	
Department of Natural Resources	Upper Dry Gulch Natural Area Preserve	2,560	0				Other
Department of Fish and Wildlife	Dryden Access	6	24.83	Fee Title	\$251,000	\$2,000	
Department of Fish and Wildlife	Stemilt Basin	4,250	640	Fee Title	\$382,390	\$6,500	
Clallam County							
Department of Fish and Wildlife	Aloha Property	152	0				Not funded by the Legislature
Department of Fish and Wildlife	Dungeness Estuary	65	51.57	Fee Title	\$1,000,000	\$1,000	
Clark County							
Department of a Natural Resources	Lacamas Prairie Natural Area Preserve	608	0				Other—Unwilling seller
Department of a Natural Resources	Washougal Oaks Natural Area Preserve	303	0				Other—Unwilling seller
State Parks and Recreation Commission	Washougal River inholding, Wong	7.7	5.6	Fee title	\$97,500	\$0*	

Summary by County

Agency	Project Name	Acres Proposed	Acres Acquired	Type of Acquisition	Acquisition Cost	Estimated Annual Future Costs	Comments ¹
Columbia County							
Department of Fish and Wildlife	Touchet River Headwaters	760	0				Not funded by the Legislature
Cowlitz County							
Department of Fish and Wildlife	Merrill Lake	1,500	0				In process
Douglas County							
Department of Fish and Wildlife	Mid-Columbia Shrub Steppe	3,280	4,198	Fee Title	\$1,805,000	\$30,000	In process
Grant County							
Department of Natural Resources	Wanapum Natural Area Preserve	2,237	0				Other
Department of Fish and Wildlife	Ephrata Lake	530	120	Fee Title	\$150,000	\$1,200	
Grays Harbor County							
State Parks and Recreation Commission	Grayland Beach State Park Inholding, Parpart	1.87	1.87	Fee Title	189,500	\$18,000	
Island County							
State Parks and Recreation Commission	Cama Beach State Park Inholding, Gott	31	31	Fee Title	\$173,000	\$0*	
Jefferson County							
Department of Natural Resources	Dabob Bay Natural Area Preserve	302	279.61	Fee Title	\$2,370,723	\$3,490	
State Parks and Recreation Commission	Dosewallips State Park, Pope	259	215	Fee Title	\$579,000	\$0*	
State Parks and Recreation Commission	Dosewallips State Park, Shaw	29.18	29.18	Fee Title	\$151,780	\$0*	

Summary by County

Agency	Project Name	Acres Proposed	Acres Acquired	Type of Acquisition	Acquisition Cost	Estimated Annual Future Costs	Comments ¹
King County							
Department of Natural Resources	Middle Fork Snoqualmie and Mount Si Natural Resources Conservation Area	629.5	455.18	Fee Title	\$1,653,700	\$7,420	
Department of Natural Resources	West Tiger Mountain Natural Resources Conservation Area	57.8	0				Other—Unwilling seller
Kitsap County							
Department of Natural Resources	Stavis Natural Resources Conservation Area/ Kitsap Forest Natural Area Preserve	93	9.45	Fee Title	\$125,000	\$240	
Kittitas County							
Department of Fish and Wildlife	Heart of the Cascades	10,000	5,497	Fee Title	\$4,675,000	\$50,000	In process
Department of Fish and Wildlife	Big Horn Yakima Access	689	0				Other
Klickitat County							
Department of Fish and Wildlife	Harms Road Trailhead	157	0				Not funded by the Legislature
Department of Fish and Wildlife	Rock Creek	13,565	0				Other
Mason County							
State Parks and Recreation Commission	Harstine Island, Fudge Point Phase 1	83	59.59	Fee Title	\$2,200,000	\$167,000	
State Parks and Recreation Commission	Fudge Point Phase 2	76	75.87	Fee Title	\$658,000	\$0*	
State Parks and Recreation Commission	Fudge Point Phase 3	48	45.5	Fee Title	\$507,760	\$0*	

Summary by County

Agency	Project Name	Acres Proposed	Acres Acquired	Type of Acquisition	Acquisition Cost	Estimated Annual Future Costs	Comments ¹
Okanogan County							
Department of Fish and Wildlife	Methow River Bridge 1	15	6.3	Fee Title	\$173,000	\$1,500	
Department of Fish and Wildlife	Methow Riparian	40	1.31	Fee Title	\$13,000	\$250	
Department of Fish and Wildlife	Okanogan Similkameen	1,500					
Pacific County							
State Parks and Recreation Commission	Cape Disappointment State Park, Seaview Dunes	36.8	8.07	Fee Title	\$219,500	\$0*	
Department of Fish and Wildlife	Chinook River Access	7.5					
Department of Fish and Wildlife	Willapa Bay Shoreline	500	1,200	Transfer		\$19,200	
Pierce County							
State Parks and Recreation Commission	Nisqually State Park, Manke Phase 2	214	0				Other—Sold to another buyer
State Parks and Recreation Commission	Penrose State Park Inholding, Wamburg, Lowney and Vasser	1.03	0				Other—Unwilling seller
State Parks and Recreation Commission	Dash Point State Park Inholdings, Hagener	2.5	0.7	Fee Title	\$150,000	\$0*	
Department of Fish and Wildlife	Mica Peak	920	0				Other
Stevens County							
Department of Natural Resources	Trombetta Canyon Natural Area Preserve	320	0				Other—Negotiating a conservation easement

Summary by County

Agency	Project Name	Acres Proposed	Acres Acquired	Type of Acquisition	Acquisition Cost	Estimated Annual Future Costs	Comments ¹
Thurston County							
Department of Natural Resources	Kennedy Creek Natural Area Preserve	80	5.35	Fee Title	\$105,000	\$310	
Department of Natural Resources	Woodard Bay Natural Resources Conservation Area	47	14.07	Fee Title	\$762,000	\$1,150	
State Parks and Recreation Commission	Millersylvania State Park, Deep Lake Resort	5.53	0				Other–Sold to another buyer
Whitman County							
State Parks and Recreation Commission	Iron Horse State Park Inholding, Rock Lake	1 mile	0				Other–Unwilling seller
State Parks and Recreation Commission	Iron Horse State Park Inholding, Tekoa	3	0				Other–In process
Yakima County							
State Conservation Commission	Cowiche Basin Working Rangelands	4,516	0				Other–Unwilling seller
Department of Fish and Wildlife	Pine Canyon	640	598	Fee Title	\$230,000	\$6,000	
Total		63,319.4	18,248.6		\$28,075,142	\$321,570	

¹Comments Key: Not submitted as an agency request project=Forecasted projects that were not submitted as agency request legislation in the agency's biennial capital budget; Not funded by Legislature=Projects not funded through the Legislature or RCO, including all projects below the RCO funding line; Other=Projects not funded because of an unwilling seller, because it was purchased by a tribe or private buyer, or because of some other action or condition that did not result in an acquisition by the agency.

*State Parks projects with \$0 estimated annual future costs have been identified as such because these particular properties have no operating and maintenance costs needed for the foreseeable future. These properties tend to be inholdings within existing parks.